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ment is hostile; the great mass of the people is indifferent. "It is more than doubtful whether the English receive credit for the great reforms they have brought about. The peasantry have little consciousness of the part we play in the administration. The peasant thinks less of the reforms than of the grievances which he still suffers, or believes himself to suffer." The realization of self-government in Egypt, the author believes, is far distant, though possibly ultimately attainable. Although a difficult experiment, the author considers "the British occupation of Egypt the most honorable episode in the recent history of our race."

G. B. ROORBACH.

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LYTTON, CONSTANCE and WARTON, JANE. *Prisons and Prisoners*. Pp. 337. Price, \$1.00. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1914.

In this volume Lady Constance Lytton gives a vivid account of her four imprisonments as a militant suffragette; twice in Holloway prison, and once each in Newcastle prison and the Walton gaol. Her narrative of her conversion both to the principles and to the program of the suffragettes serves a double purpose. It is an argument for "the cause" and it is such a sincere psychic self-analysis that one is inspired at once with confidence in the truthfulness of the descriptions that follow.

In her experiences, Lady Lytton had a distinct advantage over Mr. Thomas Mott Osbourne, who a few months ago submitted to voluntary confinement in Auburn state prison in order to study prison life from the inside. In her case, real charges were preferred, and she was a real prisoner. She endured all the hardships and when, because her identity was known and she received special consideration, she determined upon a disguise in the person of Jane Warton, spinster, she was forcibly fed in the Walton gaol.

For years, the author tells us, her hobby has been prisons. Here then she was able both to serve the cause to which she devoted her life and to make her prison studies. During her several imprisonments she made careful observations of the internal workings of prison systems, of rules and regulations and their effects upon herself and other prisoners. As a result, the entire system stands under the severest indictment. It is unkind, often cruel, and sometimes inhuman. It is based upon the assumption of the depraved character of all prisoners. It is an exasperating waste of good opportunities. It is vindictive and retaliative. It fails utterly and hopelessly to accomplish the purpose for which it is intended.

Lady Lytton has done for the women prisoners in English prisons what Mr. Osbourne did for the men in Auburn—she has given a minute account of just what happened "within prison walls."

The story is told in simple narrative form and, irrespective of the views of the reader in regard to the cause of her imprisonment, she has done a splendid service in helping to render unpopular in the public mind a system of treatment of offenders now so thoroughly discredited by sincere students of prison science.

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